

The following presentation was presented to the Science Committee at its June 11, 2018 meeting for informational purposes. It does not constitute endorsement of any kind by the State of California or the Science Committee.

SALTON SEA WATERBIRD SURVEYS CURRENT TRENDS AND ANALYSIS

Dan Orr – Spatial Ecologist, Audubon California

Andrea Jones – Director of Bird Conservation, Audubon California

Dan Cooper – Biologist, Cooper Ecological Monitoring Inc.



Sonny Bono Salton Sea NWR (Obsidian Butte)
- September 21, 2014

Salton Sea Environmental Changes

- Water level and salinity
- Changing habitats
- Changing prey availability

Audubon California Salton Sea Waterbird Survey

(fine scale short term trends)

- Overview
- Trends

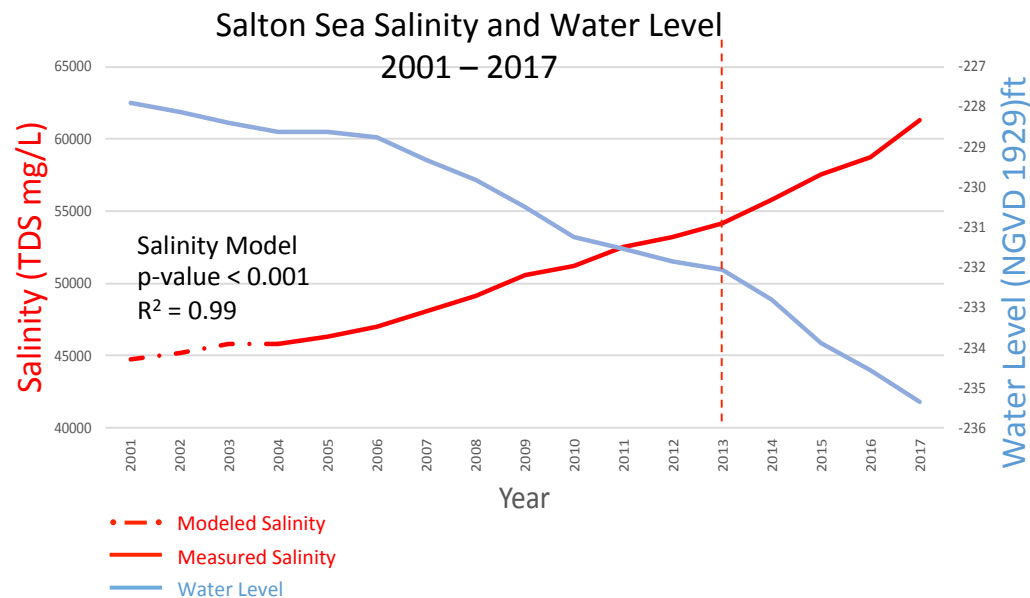
Audubon Christmas Bird Count

(larger scale long term trends)

- Eared Grebe trends
- Impacts relative to environmental change

Salton Sea Environmental Changes

Water level and salinity



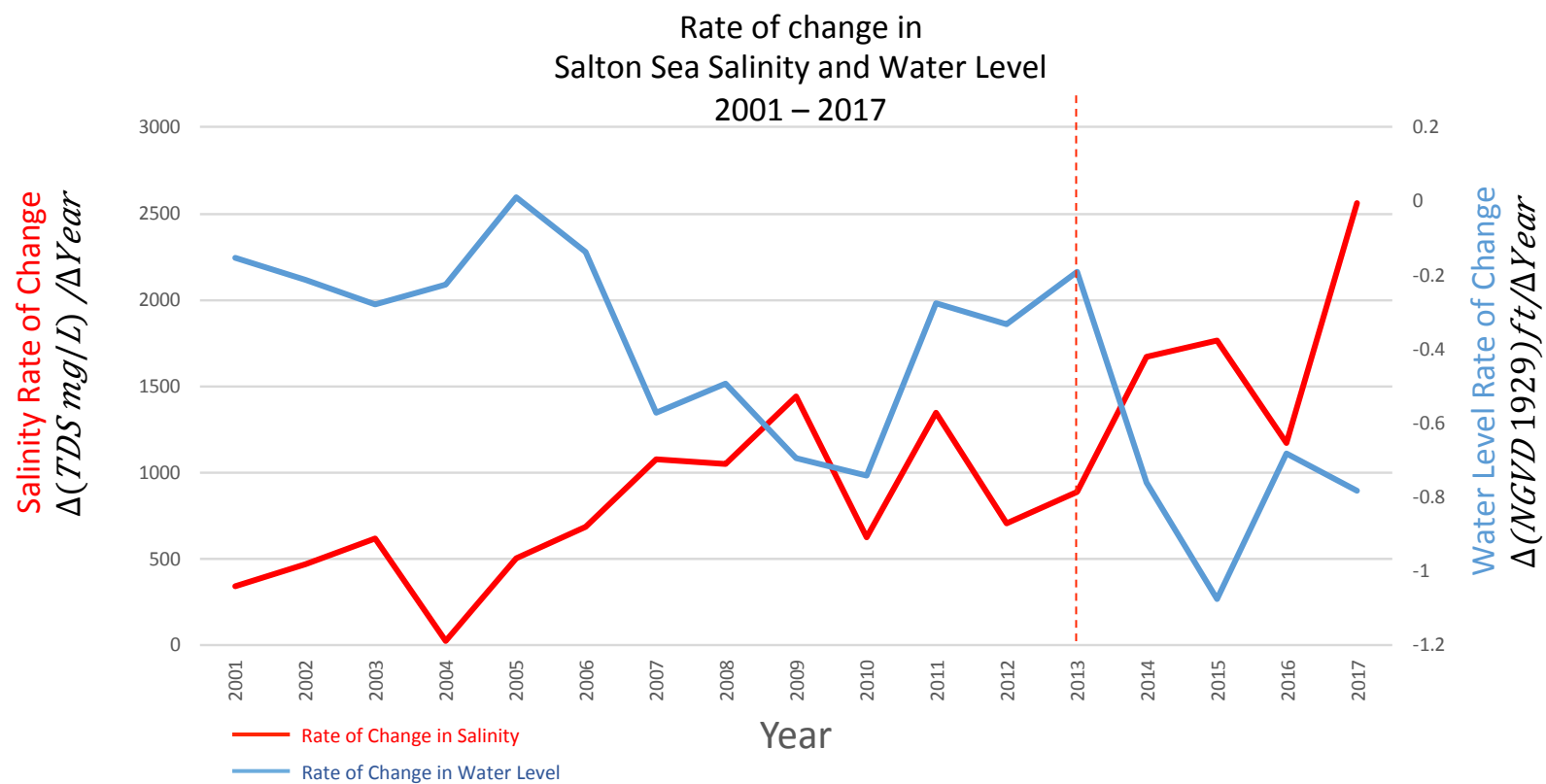
Increase in salinity and decrease in water level over time at the Salton Sea (data from Bureau of Reclamation)

2013 saw increased water drawdowns

Let's look at the rate of change (slope) over time instead of the raw values over time to identify moments of change

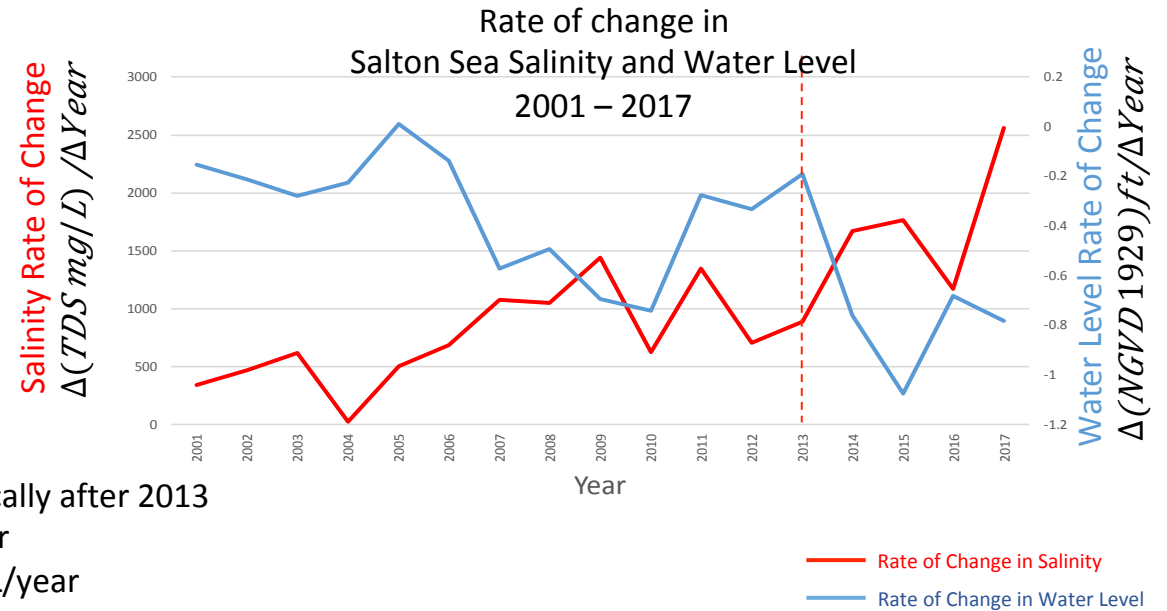
Salton Sea Environmental Changes

Water level and salinity



Salton Sea Environmental Changes

Water level and salinity



Rate of increase in salinity increases dramatically after 2013

- 2013 had increase of 887.5 mg/L/year
- 2014 had an increase of 1666.7 mg/L/year
 - That is an 88% increase

Rate of decrease in water level increases dramatically after 2013

- 2013 had decrease of 0.192 feet/year
- 2014 had an decrease of 0.76 feet/year
 - That is an 296% increase in the rate of water level loss

Salton Sea Environmental Changes

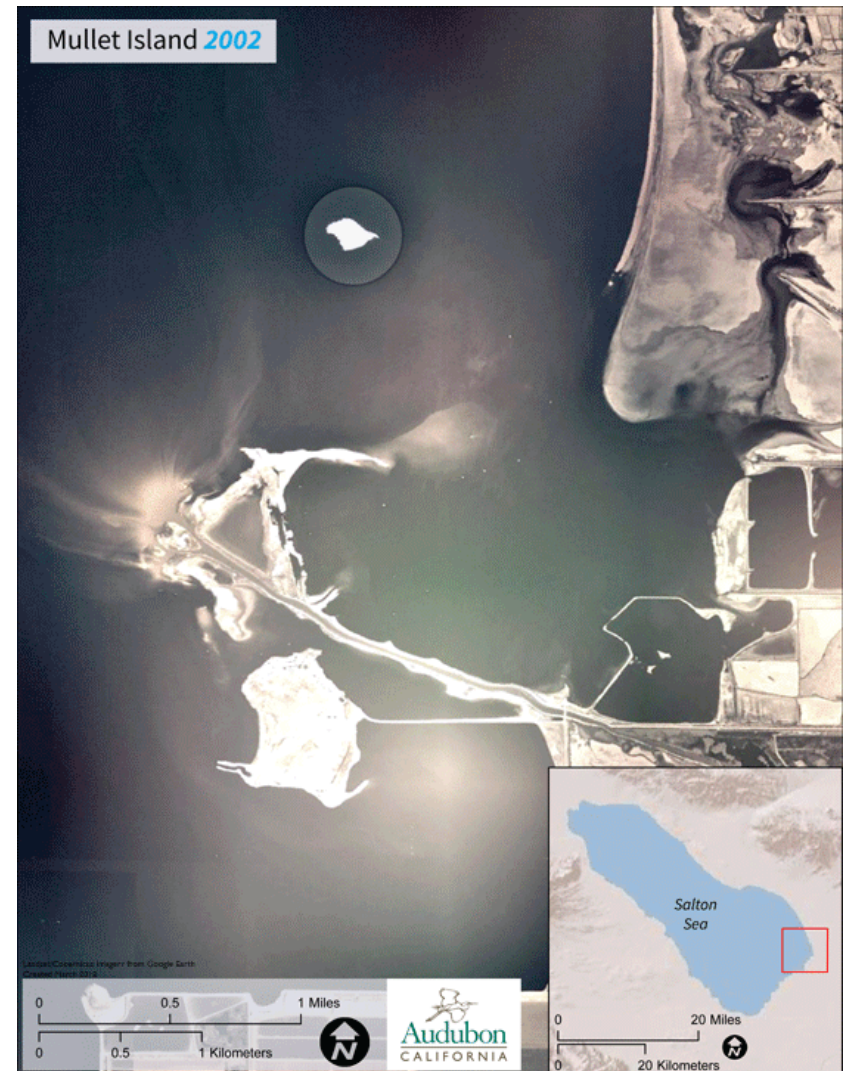
Habitat and prey availability

For Birds

Changes in water level impact habitats

Changes in Salinity impact prey species

- e.g. Fish



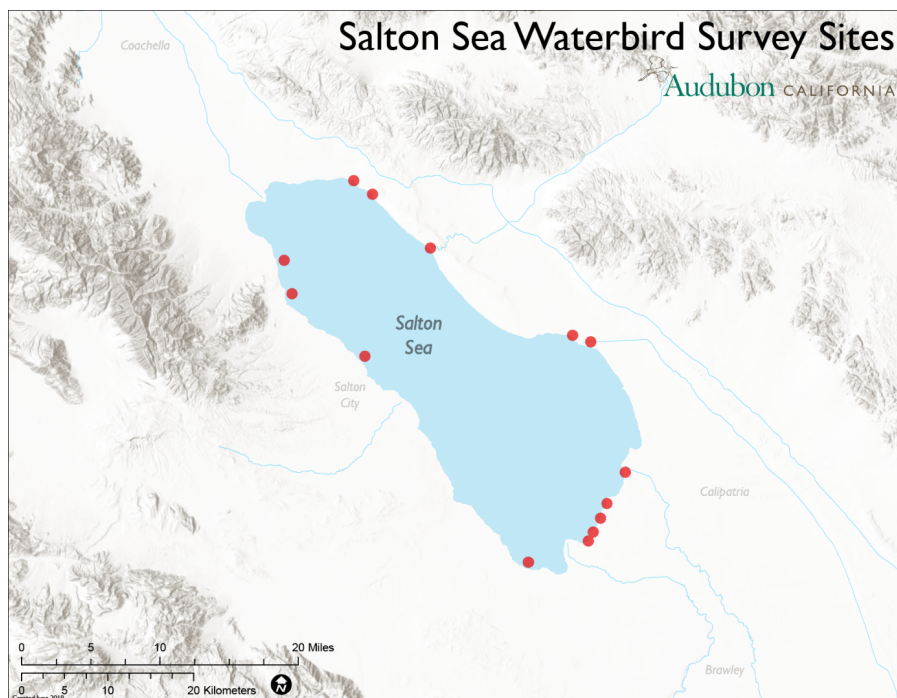
Salton Sea Environmental Changes

Habitat and prey availability



Salton Sea Waterbird Survey

Overview



Salton Sea Waterbird Surveys

- Nov 2016 – Mar 2018
- 14 Sites
- 1km² survey boxes
- Surveyed every 2 months
- 20 minute counts/box



Salton Sea Waterbird Survey

Overview



Initial results:

65 total species of waterbirds

Most Abundant Species

(*>1,000 per visit, November - March*)

- California/Ring-billed Gull – min. 1,840
- Ruddy Duck – min. 1,673
- Northern Shoveler – min. 1,521
- Western/Least Sandpiper – min. 1,127

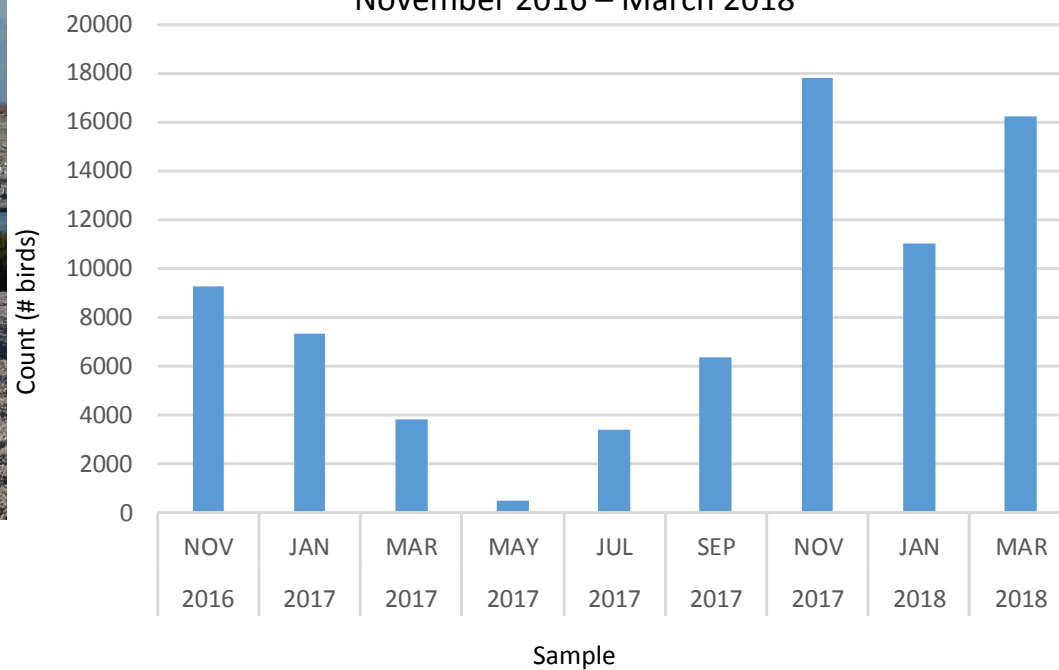
Salton Sea Waterbird Survey

Trends and analysis



Total number of birds over the survey period

Audubon California Waterbird Survey
November 2016 – March 2018



Salton Sea Waterbird Survey

Trends and analysis

Is this a shift in functional groups?

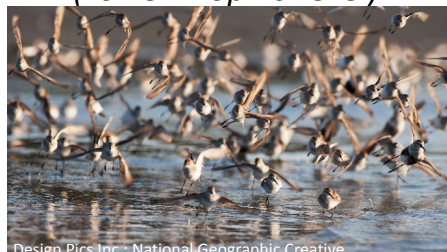
- Habitat changes
- Prey availability



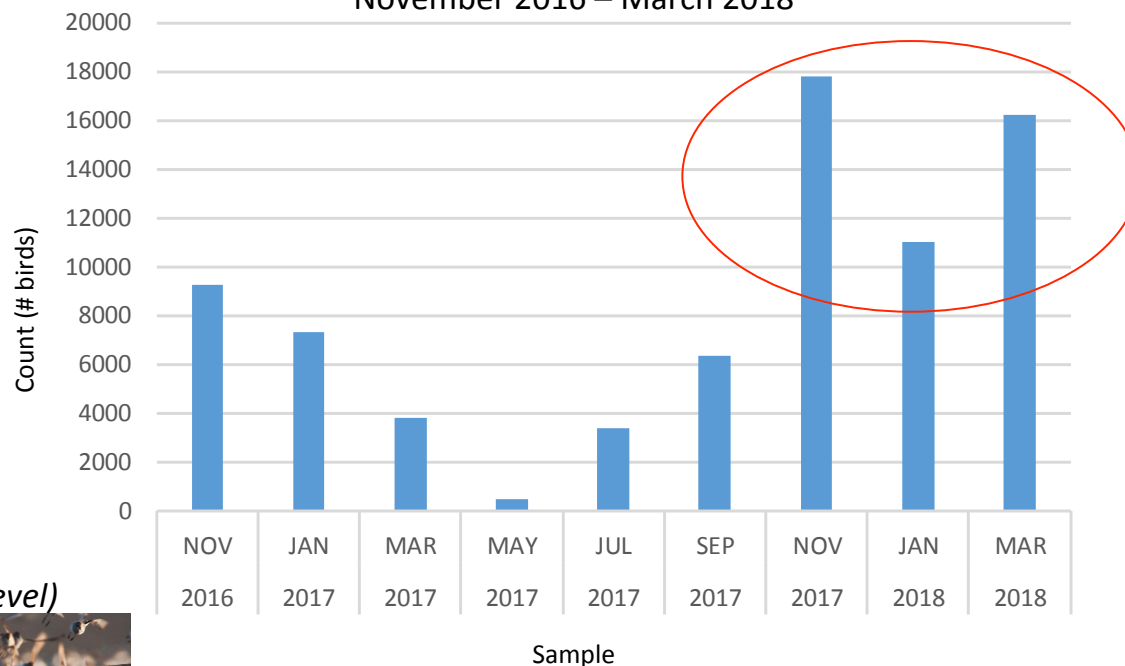
Few fish eating birds
(Higher Trophic Level)



Many shorebirds
(Lower Trophic Level)



Audubon California Waterbird Survey November 2016 – March 2018

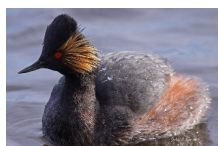


Salton Sea Waterbird Survey
Trends and analysis

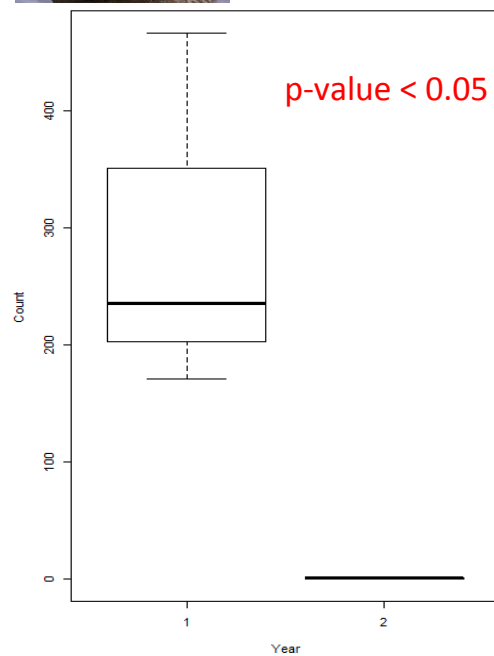


Decrease in birds feeding at higher trophic levels (Nov./Jan./Mar.)

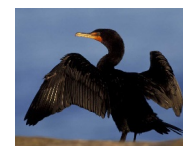
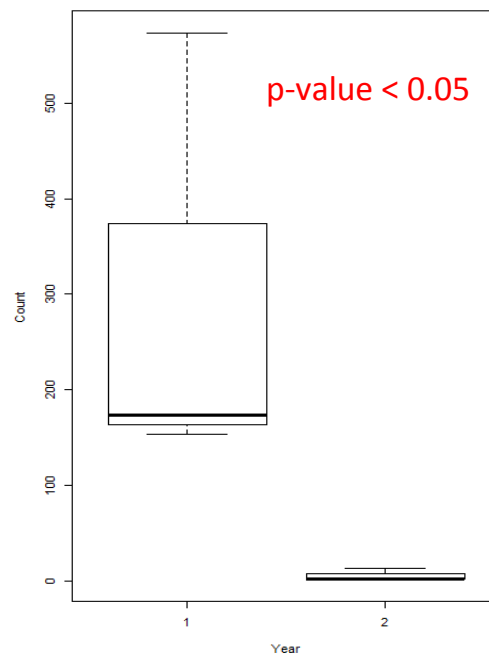
- *Statistically significant*



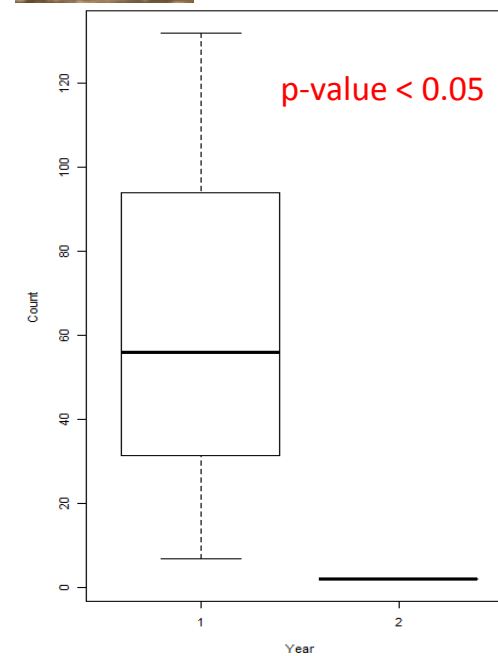
Eared Grebe



American White Pelican



Double-crested Cormorant



Salton Sea Waterbird Survey
Trends and analysis



Birds feeding at lower trophic levels (Nov./Jan./Mar.)

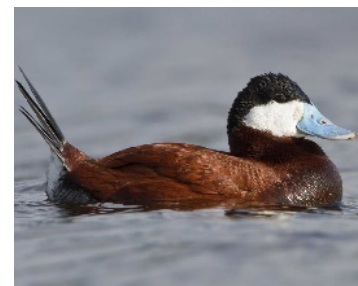
- *Appear to be stable or increasing based on limited data*



Least/Western Sandpiper



Dowitcher spp.



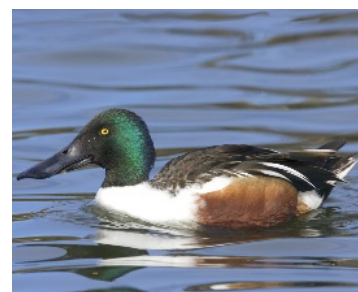
Ruddy Duck



American Avocet



Black-necked Stilt



Northern Shoveler

Salton Sea Waterbird Survey
Trends and analysis

Short Term and Fine Time Scale

Could be shift in functional groups?

- These analysis indicate a loss of higher trophic level birds
- Trends suggest we may see increases in lower trophic level birds
 - Not all are statistically significant
 - Additional years of data will refine results

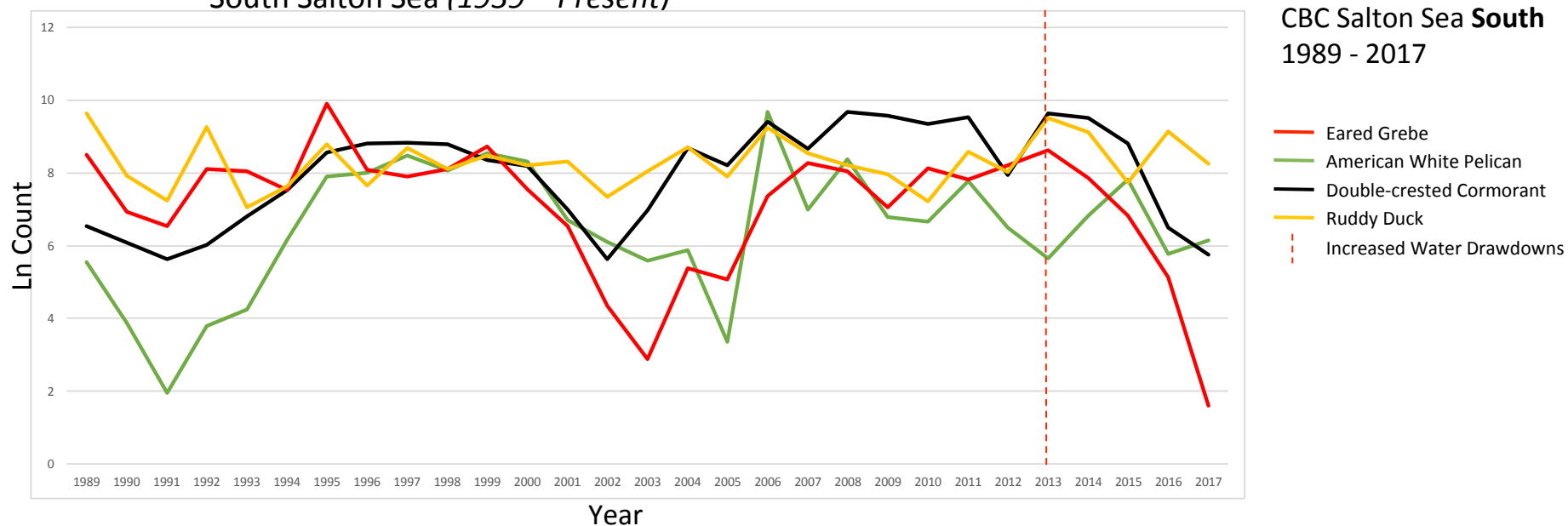


Population Level Impacts

- Unknown
- Salton Sea is important to migratory birds
- Several rely on saline lakes

Audubon's Christmas Bird Count

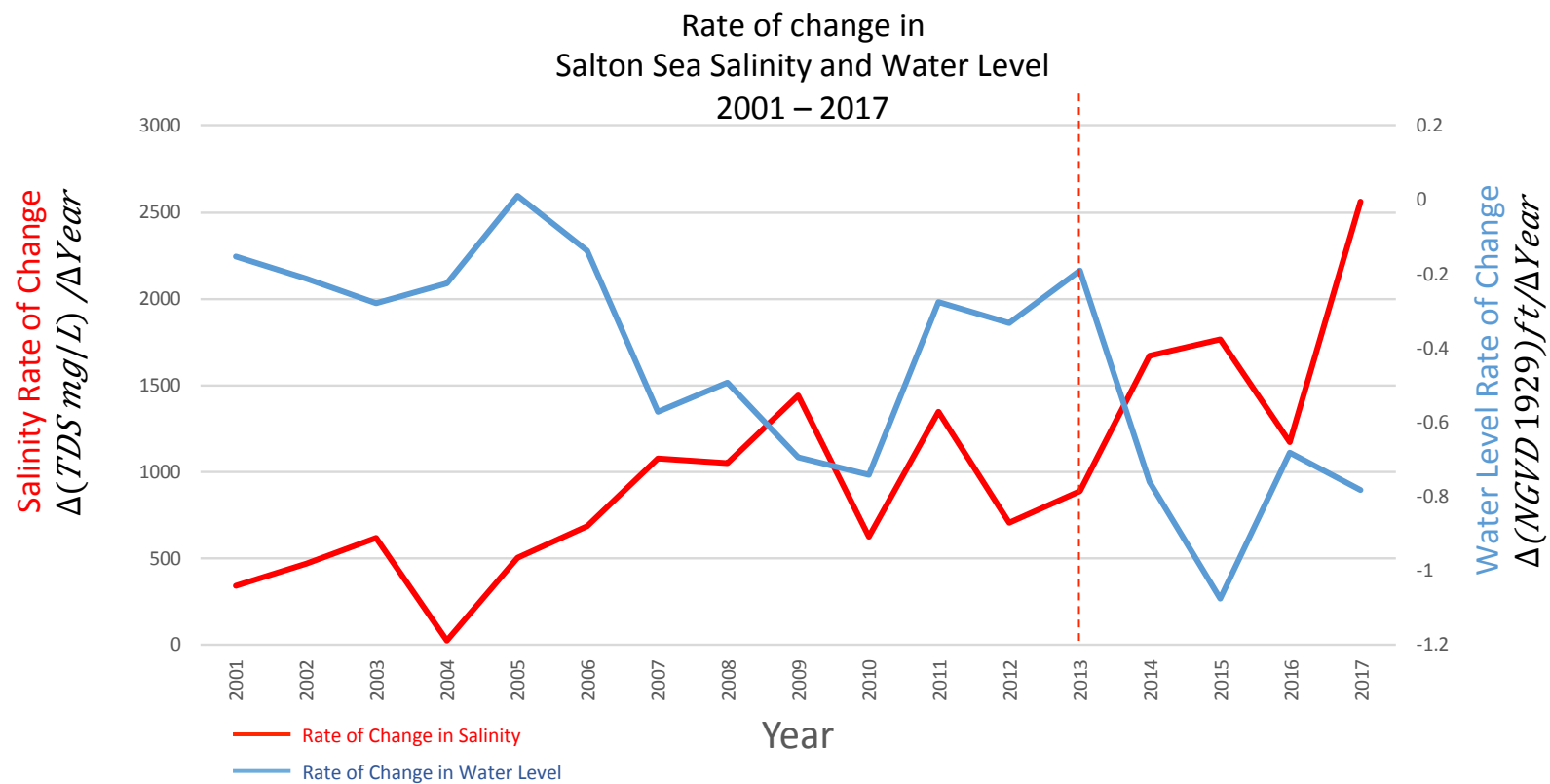
- Community Science
- Long term dataset
 - North Salton Sea (1965 – Present)
 - South Salton Sea (1939 – Present)



Eared Grebes

- Abundant but vulnerable to habitat change
- Life history is reliant on saline lakes
- Est. 90% of CA population stopped in winter on the Salton Sea in the past





Do increased Drawdowns Lead To Impact To Populations?

Before After Control Impact Paired Series (BACIPS) analysis

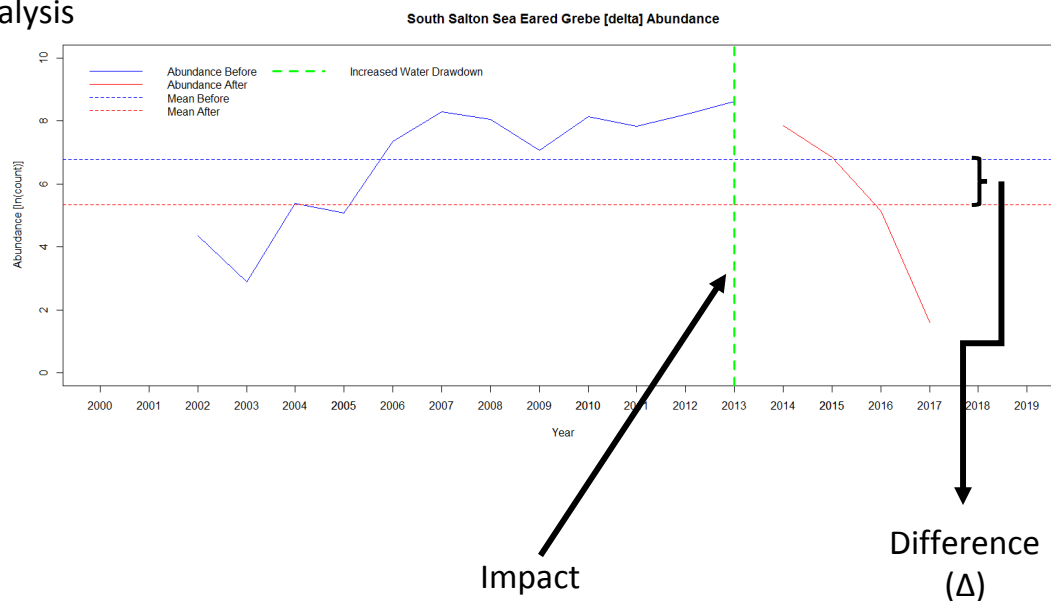
Pair Control and Impact Sites

- Impact – Salton Sea
- Control – Mono Lake (used here)
- More Control sites to come

Eliminates Natural Environmental Variation in Population as Cause

Test For Differences In Change

- Between sites before and after impact (2013)
- NOT differences in abundance between sites



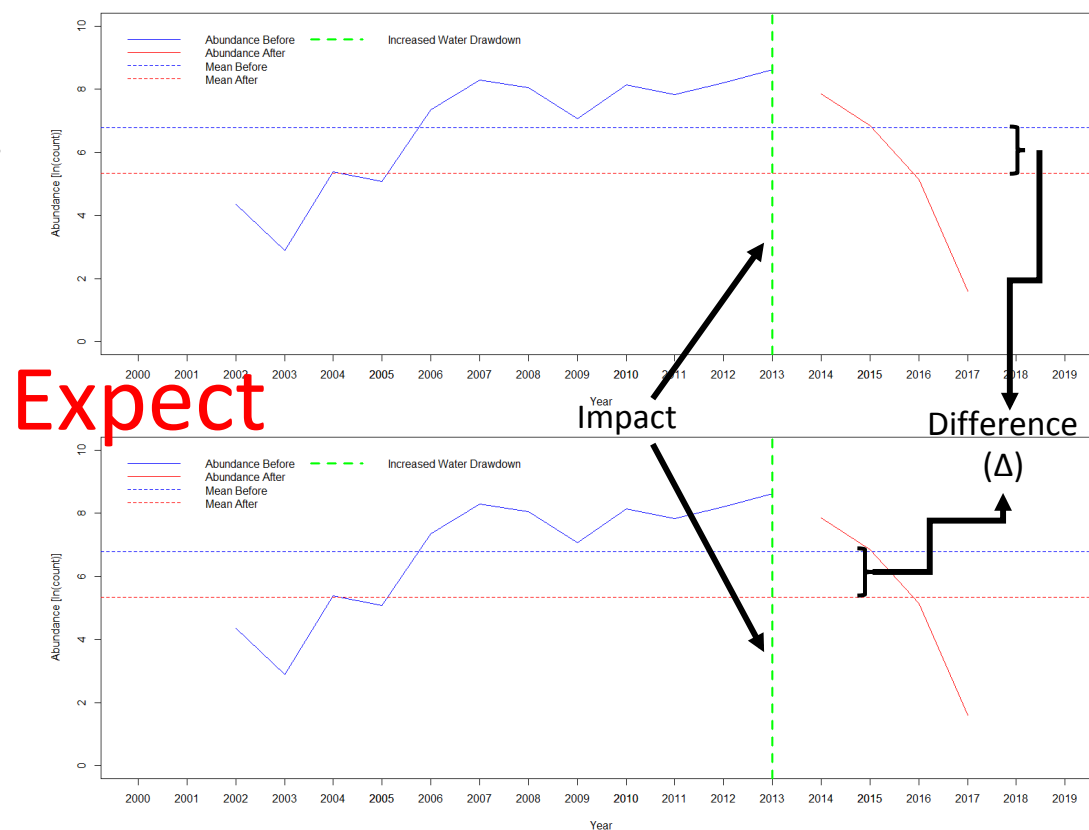
Audubon Christmas Bird Count

Impacts relative to environmental change



If both sites experience the same general natural environmental variability or climatic anomalies (i.e. drought/El Niño/La Niña)

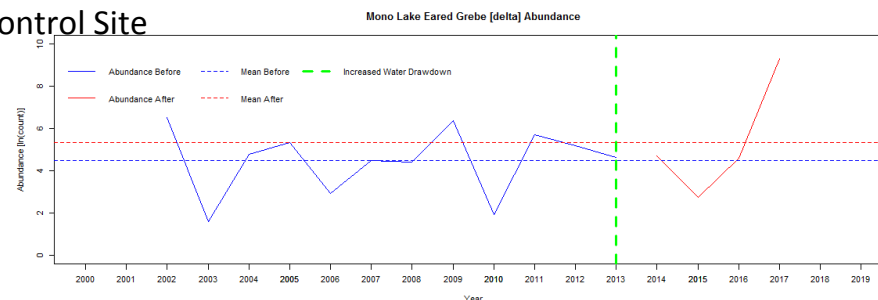
- **Expect** differences between two time periods at each site to be similar
- **If different**
 - Points to local impact as cause
 - Eliminates natural environmental variation as cause



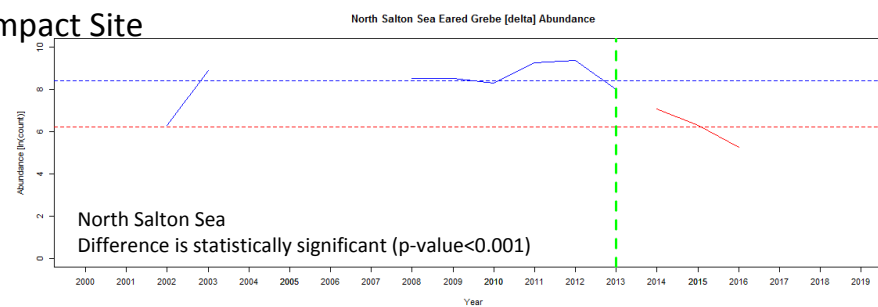
Preliminary Results

- Differences between time periods at Control and Impact sites are significantly different
- Points to local impact as cause
- Not a population or regional trend

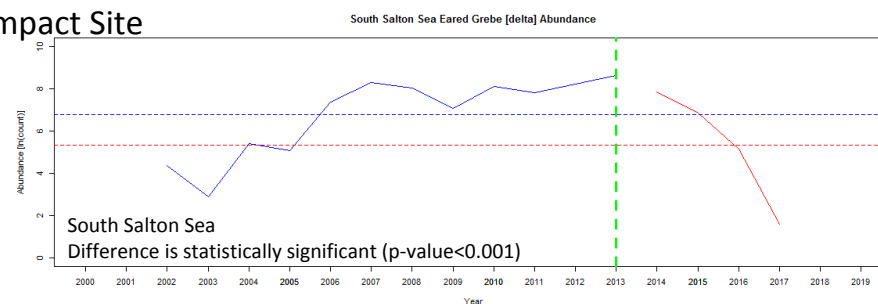
Control Site



Impact Site



Impact Site



Conclusions



Environmental Changes At The Salton Sea Impact Bird Populations

- Impacts to species reliant on saline lakes
- May lead to changes in functional diversity

Salton Sea Ecosystems Loss

- Mosaic of habitat types
- Birds are ecologically important
- Birds are indicator species

Recovery Will Require Special Management

- Prioritize species and habitats of high value
 - Regional scale
 - Flyway scale
- Habitat creation and maintenance
 - Wetlands
 - Nesting Islands
- Reliable fishery

Next steps/discussion items

- Future surveys? Add survey sites/change methods?
- Additional research?
- How to prioritize species of concern/habitats as habitats are constructed
- Are some birds winner's/loser's in the future of the Sea?